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The People's Korea

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Korea-Grenada Ties Strengthened As Premier Bishop Visits Pyongyang; Anti-U.S. Joint Statement Published

President Kim Il Sung and Prime Minister Maurice Bishop held tete-a-tete talks on April 11. The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Korea and Grenada published a joint communique on April 14 and signed an agreement on economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation on April 13. (See Page 4)

(See Related Articles on Pages 2 & 4)

As an active move to strengthen cooperation among non-aligned countries, Pyongyang on April 14 signed an agreement on economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation with Grenada.

The DPRK has reached this kind of agreement with three countries so far this year, including Nicaragua and Egypt.

The two countries in a joint communique published in Pyongyang on April 14 charged the United States with aggravating the situation in the Caribbean and Central American region.

The joint communique said, "Both sides agreed that today the U.S. imperialists are employing all sorts of manoeuvres to strangle the revolutionary and progressive processes in Grenada, Nicaragua, Cuba and Surinam and suppress the liberation struggle of the Latin-American people including El Salvador."

"They denounced U.S. imperialism for its shameful and villainous role in training, arming, inciting and supporting counter-revolutionary forces and mercenaries to attack Nicaragua and expressed the strongest solidarity with the Government and people of Nicaragua," said the joint communique.

The April 10-14 visit of Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop to Korea, successfully ended with the signing of an economic agreement and with the publication of an anti-U.S. joint communique.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 4)

Educational Aid Sent Here

President Kim Il Sung sent educational aid fund and stipends amounting to 358 million yen (in Japanese currency) for the compatriots in Japan, reported the KCNA on April 14.

The educational aid fund and stipends sent by him in 88 instalments including this one total 34,280,227,033 yen.

Educational aid fund and stipends sent this time will be conducive to the development of the work of democratic education of General Association of Korean Residnets in Japan (Chongryun).

1,000 Yonsei Students Clash with Riot Police, Call for Resignation of Chon Du Hwan in Largest Campus Protest

Some 1,000 students of Yonsei University, a prestigious private school in Seoul, clashed with riot police on April 19 as they staged an anti-Chon Du Hwan demonstration on their campus to mark the 23rd anniversary of the student-led 1960 popular uprising which toppled the dictatorial regime of Syngman Rhee, witnesses said.

About 500 riot policemen stormed the university campus to disperse students, they said.

The slogans chanted by the demonstrators called for democratic reforms, liberalization of campus activities and the resignation of Chon Du Hwan.

The demonstrations spread to several points on the campus where fierce clashes with riot police took place.

The riot police, backed by pepper fog riot dispersal gas, poured onto Yonsei University campus when students began chanting: "Down with fascist Chon Du Hwan."

Plainclothesmen already on the campus punched and kicked students before dragging away about a dozen alleged ringleaders and handing them over to riot police, the witnesses said.

The demonstration lasted about two hours.

On April 21, more than 1,000 students of the same university again staged a massive demonstration against the Chon Du Hwan military junta.

The April 21 campus demonstration started around noon when more than 200 students held a campus demonstration, loudly shouting anti-"government" slogans in search of democratic reforms, free campus activities, resignation of the Chon Du Hwan "regime", witnesses said.

The demonstration swiftly spread to several points on the campus and involved over 1,000 students.

The demonstrators resisted with bottles and rocks riot police who stormed the campus, firing tear gas in an attempt to disperse them.

In the fierce clashes some injuries were caused and windows smashed.

The witnesses said that the demonstration lasted about three hours.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 5)

About 1,000 students of Yonsei University in Seoul confront riot police while trying to march off campus following a rally demanding removal of martial law declared by Chon Du Hwan. (May, 1980, UPI Radiophoto)

Our Militant Solidarity to L. American People Fighting for Independence, Sovereignty and New Society

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of April 10 in honor of the Party and Government delegation of Grenada headed by Maurice Bishop, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement Party and Prime Minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, on a state visit to the DPRK and made a speech there.

Follows the full text of his speech:

Esteemed Comrade Prime Minister Maurice Bishop,

Distinguished guests from Grenada,

Comrades and friends,

Today we are very pleased to meet in Pyongyang, capital of our country, you, Comrade Maurice Bishop, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement Party and Prime Minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada.

Allow me to offer a warm welcome, on behalf of our Party, the Government of the Republic, the Korean people and on my own, to our close friend Comrade Maurice Bishop and the Grenadian guests who have come to visit us all the way from Latin America across continents and oceans.

It is a vivid expression of your deep trust in and militant solidarity with us that you have visited our country when a grave situation has been created in Central America and the Caribbean region by the moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and particularly when the danger of direct aggression against Grenada is growing.

With the triumph of the people's revolution in Grenada under your leadership, the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Grenada entered into a new phase of development.

Soon after its foundation, the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada established diplomatic relations with our country, severed the diplomatic relations with the south Korean puppets which had been established by the former regime, and became an active supporter of our people's cause of national reunification.

These steps taken by the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada clearly showed your revolutionary spirit and boldness and greatly inspired our people.

I believe that your current visit to our country will be a distinct landmark in further consolidating militant friendship between the Korean and Grenadian peoples who are fighting on the common front against imperialism.

Today, the Grenadian people under the correct leadership of Comrade Maurice Bishop are vigorously struggling to consolidate the victory of the revolution and to build a new society in spite of the difficulties caused by the ceaseless armed intervention and various forms of pressure brought upon them by U.S. imperialism and thus have made great successes in developing the national economy and strengthening defense capabilities.

The victory of revolution in Grenada and emergence of the people who are successfully building a new society as masters of their own destiny are giving fresh strength and courage to the Latin American people in their struggle against subjugation and oppression by the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary dictatorial regimes.

Today Grenada as a full-fledged dignified independent and sovereign state in Latin America enjoys support and sympathy from many friends of the world.

The triumphant advance of the Grenadian revolution patently proves that Latin America is no longer the "tranquil backyard" of U.S. imperialism and that the new era of *chajusong* (independence) when the masses are masters of history is forcefully unfolding in this part of the world as well.

Persisting in their manoeuvre to check the revolutionary changes in Latin America at the moment, the U.S. imperialists are resorting to more vicious armed intervention, subversion and sabotage against the new-emerging countries in this region including Grenada, Nicaragua and Cuba.

But the U.S. imperialists will never be able to turn back the current of history heading for independence in Latin America.

Esteemed Comrade Prime Minister, we highly appreciate the fact that you are leading your people with virility, courage and national pride, on the correct road of socialism you have chosen, and we heartily wish you a greater success in your just cause.

We actively support the people of Grenada in their struggle to check and frustrate the U S. imperialists' moves of aggression and interference, firmly defend the sovereignty of the country and safeguard peace and security of the Central America and Caribbean region. We extend our militant solidarity to the Latin-American people who are fighting for independence, sovereignty and a new society.

The provocative military moves of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys have also caused a tense situation now on the Korean Peninsula and in other parts of Asia.

The U S. imperialists are more overtly scheming to rig up the tripartite military alliance between the U.S., Japan and south Korean puppets, and pushing the situation in Korea and the rest of Asia to the brink of war.

In order to eliminate the danger of war from the Korean Peninsula and ensure peace and security, the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea, U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea brought to an end, and the question of Korea's reunification settled by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my profound thanks to you, the Party, Government and people of Grenada for their wholehearted support and encouragement for the just cause of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The ties of militant friendship between the Korean people and the Grenadian people will be everlasting along with the trend of the present era to *chajusong*.

Today the international situation is critical because of the imperialist moves for aggression and war, and the danger of a new war is growing with each passing day.

We are convinced that if the non-aligned countries and all other nations advocating *chajusong* closely unite and vigorously struggle to thwart the imperialist manoeuvres for aggression, plunder and interference, they will be able to prevent a new world war, defend peace and security and achieve their independent development and prosperity.

In the future, too, the Korean people will stoutly fight for the victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence hand in hand with the Grenadian people and all other progressive peoples the world over.

Esteemed Comrade Prime Minister,

In my delight at having met you, our intimate friend from a far-off land, I would like to propose a toast:

To the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Grenada,

To the prosperity and development of Grenada,

To the unity of the world people who are advocating *chajusong*,

To the health of esteemed Comrade Maurice Bishop,

To the health of all the guests from Grenada and

To the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Your Moral and Material Support Is Constant Source of Inspiration for Our People

Speech of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop

Maurice Bishop, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement Party and Prime Minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged on the evening of April 10 by President Kim Il Sung, in honor of the Party and Government delegation of Grenada headed by him.

Follows the full text of his speech:

Dear Comrade Kim Il Sung, great leader of the Korean People;

Esteemed comrades and friends of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

Dear comrades;

I bring you warm, fraternal greetings from our Party, the NJM, our Government and our free people.

Our joint commitment to true internationalism has ensured this historic mission to your illustrious and beautiful country. It is a special honour for me and my delegation to be present in this sovereign land of great and fighting revolutionaries whose splendid welcome and tremendous hospitality has already greatly overwhelmed us.

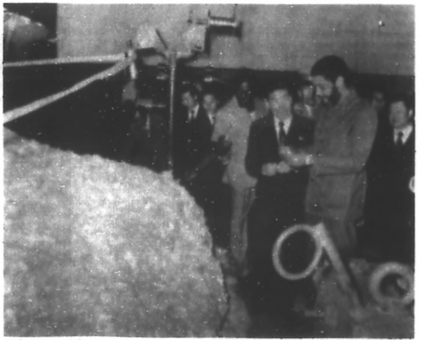
We wish to express our sincere appreciation to Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Kim Jong Il, to the Government, Workers' Party of Korea and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the kind invitation extended to us for this visit and for the excellent arrangements which have been made for our comfort and convenience.

My delegation and I are extremely proud to be witnesses to the great revolutionary process being built in this free land. Indeed, since the triumph of our revolution on March 13, 1979, our Government and people have followed keenly developments in your country and deeply admire and respect the advances you have made in industry, agriculture, health, education and other areas of national life, under the wise leadership of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, great leader of the Korean people, and dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

It is clear to us that these successes are immeasurably due to your Party's progressive and enlightened principles embodied in the Juche idea which so correctly guide your political, economic and social policies.

Immediately after the triumph of the revolution our Government broke diplomatic relations with the fascist south Korean clique and established relations with the DPRK and today my country is duly proud of its almost four years of relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This

(Continued on page 3)



The Party and Government delegation of Grenada headed by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop inspected the February 8 Vinalon Complex on April 13.

By Muhammad al Missuri

"Kimilsungist Cause Admirably Carried Forward"

(8)

Chapter Three

Immortal Exploits Performed In Cause of Kimilsungism

Artist of Leadership

(Continued from the No. 1,139 issue of The People's Korea)

Transforming culture in accordance with the requirements of Juche means wiping out all remnants of the old things in the realm of cultural life and turning all members of society into masters of culture with a high level of culture to build a popular and revolutionary culture.

With the materialization of this revolutionary slogan great changes are taking place in the political, economic and cultural lives of Korea today.

The proud struggle for the implementation of this revolutionary slogan gave birth to the "unassuming heroes" whom the Korean people take pride in and are learning from, to the rapid technical progress towards a new epoch of automation and to the magnificent flowering of the Juche art which amounts to a Renaissance of the 20th century.

Further, the Korean people have another revolutionary slogan, "Produce, study and live like the anti-Japanese guerrillas!" to guide their lives and work. The meaning of this slogan is to emulate the revolutionary ways of work, study and life established by the great leader President Kim Il Sung within the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army while he was commanding the anti-Japanese armed struggle and to apply them in full in work and life.

To carry on production like the anti-Japanese guerrillas means carrying out one's revolutionary duties unconditionally to the end in the same lofty revolutionary spirit and way as the guerrillas used to perform the orders and instructions of the great leader during the anti-Japanese armed struggle with the unshakable belief that they had no right even to die before they performed them.

To study like the anti-Japanese guerrillas means regarding study as the first and foremost revolutionary duty and conducting it in an effective, revolutionary way in any difficult and complex circumstances, as the guerrillas did.

To live like the anti-Japanese guerrillas means leading a revolutionary and cultured life as they did.

With the implementation of this policy for conducting production, study and life in the way the anti-Japanese guerrillas did, the same revolutionary spirit, ways and methods as were prevalent on the sacred battlefields of the bloody anti-Japanese war in the past are now prevailing strongly in the whole of society.

Like the anti-Japanese guerrillas who, united in a body around the leader, broke through the grim difficulties and hardships without the slightest hesitation and vacillation, the Korean people are today exhibiting the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle at all posts of socialist construction with an ebullient enthusiasm and indomitable fighting spirit.

Under the slogan "Let us study still harder when the situation is difficult and complex", all the Koreans, young and old, men and women, make a profound study of their leader's revolutionary ideas after the example of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, and study with redoubled diligence at any place to become specialists, engineers and skilled workers.

In Korea sound moral life and neat and trim appearance prevail and luxuries, individual hedonism and extravagance are nowhere to be seen. Its society reflects as they are the lofty mentalities and revolutionary will of its popular masses to live and work on the road of the revolution all their life for the Party and the revolution, for the country and the people, like the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

In particular, what attracts the attention of people everywhere in Korea, which gives us much food for thought, is the slogan, "Let us live our own way!" It is brief, but it means a great deal. In particular, in the complex and tangled situation and circumstances as at present, it guides the thinking and behaviour of people.

This slogan implies that no matter where and when, the Korean people think and act according to their own discretion as required by the Juche idea, settling everything in a Korean fashion to meet the demands of the Korean revolution and the interests of the Korean people.

Under this slogan, the Korean people maintain independence and defend their national integrity firmly in the political, economic, cultural, defence and all other spheres of state and social life, resolutely rejecting all manner of flunkeyism towards great powers, dogmatism, foreign ways and manners no matter what kind of wind may blow which way.

Everything one sees and feels in Korea is Korean, peculiar to Korea.

The paid trumpeters of the West often call Korea a "closed society", but this is in fact no more than a complaint about the absence of room there for their corrupt way of life. Why is Korea ever a "closed society"? This is absurd. Korea is not closed: it is a country where everything is done Korean way.

This is why everything done by the Korean people stands out so strikingly to impress people profoundly and make them envious.

Indeed, all slogans put up by the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il make people ablaze with a desire to carry forward the cause of Kimilsungism to completion, and they serve as the motive power to bring about new great leaps in socialist construction.

Another characteristic of the leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is that he ensures continuous progress in the work of all branches by holding a unified control of all affairs and looking after them with care.

The range of his leadership is immeasurably wide; it covers all areas of activity. He has a unified control and exercises leadership over all Party and state affairs and all spheres of the revolution and construction without exception; he sees to and directs every work carefully without overlooking even a detail, from the making of state policy to the work plan of an organ at the lowest level, from the work of erecting a grand monumental structure to the building of a small farm village.

Take his leadership over the work of culture and art for example. He controls and directs everything in the domains of film, opera, literature, fine arts, music, dance, circus and so on, so that a great change has taken place in literature and art as a whole.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il has at his fingertips everything that takes place throughout the Party and the state every hour and every day, and personally organizes and guides the work of all branches and units. While exercising control and leadership over the whole of Party and state affairs as mentioned above, he always takes hold of the central link in the chain of complex affairs and concentrates efforts on it, creates a model through the detailed guidance of work in a particular unit and popularizes it. This is the way he advances the whole of work.

The recent history of the Komdok Mine well-known as a large nonferrous ore production base in the eastern region of Korea is proof of this. At this modernly-equipped mine, the ores hewed at the mining faces en masse are carried outside by a long-distance belt conveyer which runs more than eight kilometres underground, and delivered to the modern dressing plant.

With the vigorous promotion of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, all the miners are being prepared as full-fledged masters of the country, and they are enjoying work and bringing the working-class culture into full bloom at their comprehensively mechanized and automated workplace.

All the changes effected at this mine are the fruits of the wise guidance and constant care of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and, at the same time, of the scrupulous and energetic guidance of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who is carrying the far-reaching plans of the leader into reality.

In July 1975 the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il visited this mine to give guidance in its work, although the mine was situated in the depths of rugged mountains which it is said even white clouds hesitate to negotiate. The management workers tried to dissuade him from entering the pit in unison, but he said what he had come there for if he would not enter the pit and went eight kilometres down to the stope with an ordinary miner's safety cap on.

He studied how matters stood at the mine not in the quiet office but at first hand in the thousands of fathom deep cutting faces where the miners were working and unrolled a grand plan for turning this mine into a large nonferrous ore production base as desired by the great leader.

He took stock of the work force, rock drills and mine cars in detail and adopted measures for building a long-distance belt conveyer. He also gave detailed pointers to improve the cultural life and supply service for the miners.

This is not all. When he goes to a farm he even counts the number of crop plants in person, inquires about the situation of grain production, and solves knotty problems for them. When he goes to a theatre he detects even a *semitone lower* sound played by one of the 100-odd members of the large orchestra and corrects it.

His leadership is so scrupulous that it leaves nothing to be desired. It covers all matters and all details.

Precisely for this superb and brilliant leadership, unified and yet detailed, the Korean revolution has achieved amazing successes in all fields and is soaring endlessly to an immeasurable height.

The dear Cormade Kim Jong Il has an unequalled fighting spirit, extraordinary ability of organization, and revolutionary sweep, and he plans everything boldly and daringly and pushes it forward tirelessly.

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 2)

period has witnessed a high degree of political and diplomatic contact between our two countries which has set the basis for great collaboration and more all-round cooperation.

During these years too, our Party, Government and people, have noted the many bold creative and reasonable initiatives advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung for the peaceful reunification of Korea and we have seized every opportunity to support your honourable struggle based on the principles of independence and national unity consistent with the north-south joint declaration of 1972 on this matter, and with the proposals for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. You can be assured of our continuous support until your noble goal is achieved.

Dear Comrade Kim Il Sung;

As our delegations prepare to discuss matters of mutual concern and to exchange experiences, we are both very mindful of imperialism's aggressive designs against our countries and peoples and the Reagan administration's sworn resolve to destroy any economic and political process of a progressive and revolutionary nature.

This hostile attitude is rooted in imperialism's crude political intolerance and its persistent desire to reimpose its oppressive and exploitative domination over the world. At this very moment as we sit together nearly 190,000 imperialist troops are engaged in an aggressive military exercise code named Team Spirit 83 close to your sovereign territory and thousands more are similarly engaged in provocative exercises in Caribbean waters close to our shores.

But the Korean and Grenadian revolutions, and other progressive and anti-imperialist peoples, have charted a new course of peace, development and social progress for all humanity. The purposeful and consistent defence of our freedom, independence and sovereignty together with the struggle for a just peace remain our most urgent task. We strongly endorse your recent call made with our dear comrades from Nicaragua, for the greater unity of the peoples of the socialist and non-aligned countries, together with the progressive forces of the world in pursuit of the urgent struggle for world peace. Each of us must resolve to use our moral authority and influence with our neighbours and friends in order to resolve all contradictions and pseudo contradiction that threaten our natural alliance and only help imperialism's nefarious designs.

Today imperialism arrogantly threatens the peace and security of Northeast Asia with its triangular military alliance involving the United States, south Korea and Japan. It is that same political arrogance that leads imperialism to sponsor Zionist aggression in the Middle East and fascist military intervention in Southern Africa. In our region, imperialism's heavy-handed aggression is everywhere evident in Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada, Surinam. But even in face of these intense pressures the revolutionary process grows stronger every day. In El Salvador, and throughout our America, the wish of the people for freedom and independence is being steadily realized. We are heartened by the unequivocal support offered to us by the Government of Korea.

Your recent statement of April 2nd expressing firm and militant solidarity with our people has been warmly welcomed in Grenada. Your moral and material support is a constant source of inspiration for our people.

This is particularly so at this time.

Because at this very moment the young Grenada revolution which four years ago removed a fascist dictatorship and began the process of national unity, economic construction and people's democracy is in danger of an imminent attack by counter revolutionaries and mercenaries backed by the same CIA.

These reactionary forces are bent on violently reversing the social, economic and political advances our revolution has made since March 13, 1979, on preventing the completion of our new international airport, on destroying the new physical infrastructure we are building, on disrupting our revolutionary programmes aimed to break the cycle of poverty, backwardness and dependence in our country.

Dear Comrade Kim Il Sung, we feel that we have a duty and obligation to alert international public opinion to this imminent danger and to mobilize and prepare our fighting people to repel any attack on our revolution and we are confident that the DPRK and all nations and peoples that subscribe to the principles of non-alignment, anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism and ideological pluralism will extend to us their full-hearted internationalist solidarity in our time of need. This crude resort to armed aggression demands of us, who have chosen an independent path and who seek to build a new and decent life for our peoples, a policy of constant vigilance and a firm resolve and preparedness to defend our process.

Dear comrades,

My delegation and I eagerly look forward to our discussions over the next few days and also to see and experience first hand your projects, your success and the spirit and achievements of your heroic people. We are confident that the results of our deliberations will contribute immensely to the strengthening of the ties of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, governments and peoples in the spirit of mutual solidarity and proletarian internationalism.

Dear Comrade Kim Il Sung, please allow me to propose a toast to your continued good health, strength and long life, to the joyous celebration of your 71st birthday, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, to the Workers' Party of Korea, for peaceful reunification of Korea, to Korea-Grenada friendship and cooperation and to freedom, peace and independence.

DPRK-Grenada Joint Communique Issued to Ensure Unity in Anti-U.S. Action

A joint communique between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Grenada was made public in Pyongyang on April 14.

Follows the full text of the joint communique:

At the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a party and government delegation from Grenada headed by Comrade Maurice Bishop, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement Party of Grenada and Prime Minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada paid a state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from April 10 to 14, 1983.

During the visit talks were held in an atmosphere of militant solidarity and mutual understanding between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and respected Comrade Maurice Bishop, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement Party of Grenada and Prime Minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada.

At the talks they informed each other of the situation of their respective countries and exchanged wide ranging views on the situation in the Northeast Asia surrounding the Korean Peninsula and in the Caribbean and Central American regions as well as on the present tense situation prevailing throughout the world.

Both sides reached a complete consensus of views on all problems discussed and publish this joint communique.

Both sides agreed that the present international situation is very tense and complicated.

Owing to the daily growing aggression and military manoeuvres of the imperialists, world peace is disturbed and the danger of a new world war is increasing day by day in various parts of the world.

Both sides directed deep attention to the situation in the Caribbean and Central American region.

The Grenadian side informed the Korean side of the situation in this region.

Both sides agreed that today the U.S imperialists are employing all sorts of manoeuvres to strangle the revolutionary and progressive processes in Grenada, Nicaragua, Cuba and Surinam and suppress the liberation struggle of the Latin-American people including El Salvador.

They denounced U.S. imperialism for its shameful and villainous role in training, arming, inciting and supporting counter-revolutionary forces and mercenaries to attack Nicaragua and expressed the strongest solidarity with the government and people of Nicaragua.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea expressed strong and militant solidarity with the government and people of Grenada at the most critical time in the history of their revolution when Grenada is threatened with direct invasion from mercenary forces trained, equipped and paid by U.S. imperialism.

Both sides condemned the use by U.S. imperialism of its naval and air forces in the Caribbean and Central American region aimed at intimidating Grenada, Cuba and Nicaragua and putting them on alert for armed invasion.

They affirmed the inalienable right of the Puerto Rican people to independence, self-determination and condemned the obstacles created by the United States of America in order to avoid enforcement of the Panama Canal treaties.

The Korean side resolutely denounced the criminal aggression and interference committed by the imperialists in an attempt to continue their domination of Latin America and regarded this as a basic threat to peace in that region, encroaching upon the independence and sovereignty of the people.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people extended active support to the Grenadian people in their struggle to check and frustrate the aggression and interference of the imperialists and to defend their country's sovereignty and safeguard peace and security of the Caribbean and Central American region.

The Korean side expressed militant solidarity with the people of Latin America and the Caribbean in their struggle for independence and sovereignty and their efforts to build a new society.

The Korean side strongly supported the call by the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada to have the Caribbean declared and respected as a zone of peace, independence and development.

Both the Korean and the Grenadian sides felt convinced that the peoples of the Caribbean and Central American regions and the whole of Latin America will emerge victorious in their advancement along the road to real independence.

Both sides paid serious attention to the situation in Northeast Asia surrounding the Korean Peninsula.

The Korean side explained the critical situation being created in Northeast Asia surrounding the Korean Peninsula owing to the provocative military machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

Both sides noted with concern that the United States is hastily assembling a tripartite military alliance system with Japan and the south Korean puppets, is carrying out war-like manoeuvres code-named "Team Spirit 83", a joint military exercise which is "the largest of its type in history, in south Korea and thus pushing the situation in the Korean Peninsula to the brink of war.

Both sides insisted that for the prevention of war in Korea, and to ensure peace and security in Asia, the moves to form a tripartite military alliance by the imperialists and their stooges must be checked and frustrated and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea be realized.

They recognized that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea can be realized only when all foreign troops are withdrawn from south Korea.

Both sides held that the United States must desist from her schemes to form a military alliance, withdraw all troops from south Korea, replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and give up the "two-Korea" plot and their interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

The People's Revolutionary Government and people of Grenada expressed full support and solidarity with the Korean people in their righteous struggle to withdraw all foreign troops from south Korea and reunify the country independently by the Korean people themselves by peaceful means without any interference from outside forces.

The Grenadian side maintained that the most realistic way to ensure a durable peace in the Korean Peninsula and realize her peaceful reunification is to carry into effect the proposal on founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo clarified by the beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and expressed their confidence that a reunified Korea will certainly remain as a non-aligned, peace-loving, independent and sovereign state.

Both sides exchanged views on the situation in the Middle East and Southern Africa and agreed that the outrageous armed invasion by Israeli Zionists against Lebanon made the situation in the Middle East region more acute and tense.

They recognised that the danger of a serious war breaking out at any time in the Middle East, grows graver each day due to the fact that the Israeli Zionist aggressors, with the support of the U.S., not only declined to withdraw from the Arab lands, but also continue their illegal occupation of these lands and make open preparations for another war of aggression against Syria.

Both sides held that to ensure peace in the Middle East and an equitable settlement of the problems of this region, the Israeli aggressors must witheraw from all the illegally occupied Arab lands including Lebanon and the legitimate national rights of the Palestine people, including their right to found an independent state, must be guaranteed.

Both sides stressed that the Israeli Zionists must immediately stop their reckless aggressive manoeuvres against the Arab people and the imperialists must discontinue political and diplomatic support and military and economic aid to the Israeli Zionists and take hands off the middle east region.

The two sides noted that in Southern Africa the South African racists under the instigation of the imperialists, block the independence of Namibia and violently repress the struggle of the South African people for freedom and liberation.

Despite world-wide condemnation, South Africa continues to commit armed invasion, subversion and sabotage against its neighbouring front-line states. This aggravates the situation in Southern Africa with each passing day and seriously endangers world peace.

Both sides strongly demanded that for the complete liberation of Southern Africa and for peace in Africa the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid pursued by the South African racist clique must be terminated; the South African occupation troops be withdrawn from Namibia and their armed invasion, subversive acts and sabotage against the front line states be stopped.

Along with this, they rejected the scheme to link the issue of Namibia's independence with that of withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola and demanded that the imperialists and colonialists must stop giving financial and military aid to the South African racists.

In reviewing the world situation and especially the areas of Northeast Asia, the Caribbean, Central America, Middle East and Southern African regions, the two sides were of the view that it is imperative that all peace-loving people of the world unite more firmly than ever to defend world peace.

The peoples of socialist and non-aligned countries should wage a vigorous joint struggle to thwart the aggressive, imperialist intervention schemes that only serve to promote division among the new emerging nations.

The two parties expressed strong

(Continued on page 7)

Pyongyang-St. George Accord on Economic, Scientific, Technical And Cultural Cooperation

An agreement on economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Grenada was signed in Pyongyang on April 13.

Follows the full text of the agreement:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Grenada

desirous of further developing friendly relations and strengthening cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields between the two countries on the principles of independence, equality, mutual benefit and non-interference in each other's internal affairs have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The contracting parties shall closely cooperate in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields in the interest of the peoples of the two countries.

Article 2

The economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation stipulated in this agreement covers the following subjects:

1. Cooperation in the economic field including –
   - Cooperation in the industrial and agricultural fields
   - Cooperation in the field of construction
   - Cooperation in such other fields as may be mutually agreed upon.
2. Cooperation in the scientific and technical fields through –
   - The exchange of experiences and information in the scientific and technical fields
   - The exchange of scientific and technical documentation
   - The exchange of technicians, specialists and trainees.
3. Cooperation in the cultural field including –
   - Cooperation in the fields of education, physical culture and art
   - Cooperation in the field of public health
   - Cooperation in the fields of publication and information.

Article 3

Each contracting party undertakes to use the technical documentation and information received from the other contracting party only for the purposes specified in this agreement and shall not disclose them to any third party without the prior consent of the other contracting party.

Article 4

1. The contracting parties shall set up a joint commission at ministerial level for promoting economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation.
2. The session of the joint commission will be held alternately in Pyongyang and St. George's. The agenda and convening dates of the sessions will be fixed through diplomatic channels 3 months prior to the beginning of each session.
3. The joint commission will fulfil the following functions:
   1) To explore the possibilities of and ways for economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation between the two countries, deliberate on the measures for their realization and adopt the relevant proposals and decisions
   2) To review and promote the implementation of the decisions of the joint commission and the agreements or contracts concluded between the relevant organizations or corporations of the contracting parties in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields.

Article 5

The contracting parties shall take appropriate measures to protect the personal security of delegations, technicians, specialists and trainees to be dispatched to each other's territory within the framework of this agreement and the abovementioned will observe the laws and regulations in force in the country of the receiving party.

Article 6

The projects for implementing cooperation in the fields specified in this agreement shall be executed on the basis of specific agreements or contracts to be concluded between the relevant organizations or corporations of the contracting parties.

Article 7

The contracting parties may be written agreement amend or modify a part of the whole of this agreement.

Article 8

1. This agreement shall be valid for 5 years and shall be automatically renewed for subsequent periods of 5 years unless either contracting party gives to the other contracting party at least six months written notice of its intention to terminate the agreement.
2. Notwithstanding the termination of the agreement in accordance with the provisions of this article, any specific agreements or contracts entered into pursuant to article hereof shall, unless otherwise agreed, remain valid until all obligations there-under shall have been discharged.

Article 9

This agreement shall come into force on the date of signature.

Done at Pyongyang on the 13 day of April, 1983 in Korean and English both texts being equality authentic.

Kim Il Sung
President
Democratic People's
Republic of Korea
Maurice Bishop
Prime Minister
People's Revolutionary
Government of Grenada

(KCNA)

Pyongyang on Tripartite Military Alliance

Rodong Sinmun April 16 carries a lengthy editorial article titled "On U.S.-Japan south Korea triangular military alliance."

The article says that this alliance is a dangerous aggressive military bloc against the Korean and other Asian peoples.

In the first part the article says that this alliance is a product of the U.S. imperialists' war line.

It points out:

The war policy of the U.S. imperialists seeking world supremacy has been further stepped up since the emergence of the Reagan government.

The global strategy of Reagan is an out-and-out strategy of "strength", a war strategy for the U.S. domination over the world.

The U.S. imperialist warlikers are pushing ahead with an unprecedentedly large-scale arms buildup plan to execute their strategy of "strength."

The U.S. imperialists are attaching great importance to intensifying the aggressive military bloc policy, while expanding armament on a large scale to realise their strategy of "strength."

Through their aggressive military bloc policy they intend to achieve their aggressive aim by making the Asians fight among themselves in Asia, the people of the Middle East in that area and the European people in Europe. They are employing the same tactics in Africa and Latin America, too.

The projected triangular military alliance is an important part of the their war line and policy of "strength" and has an anti-popular mission to serve as a tool of aggressive war against the Asian people. Herein lies a great danger of the triangular military alliance, an aggressive military bloc.

Noting that the U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance is an important component of the U.S imperialists' aggressive Asian strategy, their Korean strategy, the article says:

The U.S. reactionary ruling circles proclaimed Asia "a very important area militarily, economically and politically" in the global strategy of the U.S. imperialists and regard it as a prerequisite for the realization of their aggressive designs on Europe and the Middle East to dominate Asia.

With the extinction of the SEATO and CENTO, the military blocs of the U.S. imperialists, their aggressive military system collapsed in this area. They could no longer exercise their domination over Asia as in the past.

By reversing such balance of forces, blocking the influence of socialism in this area and stemming the trend of independence, they scheme to maintain and expand their colonial domination over Asia. This is their strategic aim in Asia.

In order to achieve this aim the U.S. imperialists try to reinforce their weakened "strength" by winning Asian countries over to their side and knocking into shape a military bloc against the Asian people, especially, the U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance in Northeast Asia at present.

In framing up the triangular military alliance the U.S. imperialists pursue the sinister intention to actively use above all the Japanese militarist forces in their Asian strategy.

Availing themselves of the Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists try to realize at any cost their ambition for Asian reinvasion and are partaking zealously of the moves to fabricate the triangular military alliance.

In inveigling the south Korean puppets into the triangular military alliance the U.S. imperialists intend to use the puppet regime as a cannon fodder in their aggressive war, giving an "assurance" of support to it. By taking part in the triangular military alliance the Chon Du Hwan clique of traitors, dual stooges of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and warlikers, schemes to realize its foolish ambition for long-term office and, furthermore, "unification by destroying communism" with the bayonet of the foreign aggressors.

The triangular military alliance projected by the U.S. imperialists is in essence a nuclear military alliance. The global and Asian strategies of the U.S. imperialists are based on a nuclear war strategy and have been worked out on the assumption of nuclear war.

The U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance is a criminal aggressive means of "strength" and a heinous instrument of war which serves entirely the Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists and the Asian reinvasion policy of the Japanese reactionaries and runs counter to the national interests of the Korean and other Asian peoples and peace and security in this area. Herein lies the particularly big danger of the military alliance.

Pointing out that the spearhead of the dangerous aggressive triangular military alliance is being directed against Korea, the article says:

The U.S. imperialists regard the Korean Peninsula as a particularly important military strategic stronghold for their ambition of world domination.

By directing the spearhead of the triangular military alliance against Korea and unleashing another Korean war the U.S. imperialists seek to realize their aggressive designs on the whole of Korea and, furthermore, expand their military domination over the Asian area.

By directing the spearhead of the triangular military alliance against Korea they also scheme to keep hold on south Korea as their colony and strengthen their colonial domination over Asia with it as a bastion.

In framing up the triangular military alliance they intend to legalize their occupation of south Korea, keep Korea divided by "strength" and start a new war.

In the second part the article says that the triangular military alliance is moving along the dangerous orbit of new war, all the more fully revealing its aggressive nature.

It says:

The preparations for new war in Korea are being stepped up particularly by the triangular military alliance.

The U.S. imperialists hand in glove with the Japanese reactionaries and south Korean puppets have worked out a war plan against our Republic and are supplementing and perfecting it.

The practical deployment of armed forces is being stepped up under this war plan.

The U.S. armed forces in south Korea, Japan proper, Okinawa, vast area of the Pacific and even in U.S. mainland are in a position to sally forth to participate in war in Korea.

The armed forces of Japan are being reinforced and Japan is being converted into a foreward base in haste, to play an important role in the triangular military alliance.

The U.S. armed forces in Japan and the "self-defence forces" of Japan are concentrically deployed in the area close to Korea.

Basing themselves on such deployment of armed forces the U.S. imperialist sabre-rattlers are turning the joint operational system of the United States and Japan, of the United States and south Korea into a triangular joint operational system of the United States, Japan and south Korea.

As the triangular military alliance is being completed, joint military exercises have become frequent for the integration of the military actions of the U.S. imperialists, Japanese reactionaries and south Korean puppets.

The "Team Spirit 83" military rehearsal is aimed at translating into practice the war plan against our Republic, it is a triangular "preliminary war" which has been waged under the triangular military alliance. In other words, it can be said that this is a "full-dress rehearsal" of war.

Noting that this aggressive military alliance has rendered situation of the Korean Peninsula extremely strained and created a critical situation which may trigger off an aggressive war any moment, the article continues:

Though the spearhead of the triangular military alliance is now directed against Korea, no one can say that it will not be directed against other area and other country of Asia tomorrow.

If a war starts in Korea due to the triangular military alliance, it will not be confined to a regional war but be easily expanded to a global war. And this will bring the holocaust of a new war to mankind.

Today the struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and for independence is being vigorously waged in south Korea, Japan and various other parts of Asia and this is dealing a heavy blow at the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, the article notes, and stresses: If they persistently start a new war in Korea using the triangular military alliance as a tool, they will be burned to death in the flames.

Rodong Sinmun on CIA Director's Seoul Tour

Rodong Sinmun April 16, commenting on the recent secret south Korean tour of director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency Cassey, says that his was a powder-reeking war trip and a criminal junket of fascism and split aimed to give a shot in the arm to the puppets and encourage them to the suppression of the people and to perpetuate the division of Korea.

Recalling that Cassey visited south Korea at a time when the "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises entered the final stage and the scheme to form a U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance was stepped up in real earnest, the author of the commentary says:

It is evident what the boss of the U.S. intelligence and conspiracy did on the theatre of a "test war" against the northern half of the Republic.

He discussed business-like matters for the provocation of a war against the North with the puppets in south Korea.

It is by no means a chance coincidence that after Cassey's tour of south Korea the traitor Chon Du Hwan is whipping up a war fever, crying about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" almost every day, and the U.S. sabre-rattlers and south Korean puppets held in Washington the "military committee" and "security council" meetings to discuss the problem of "joint strategy" in case of an "emergency."

Cassey also visited south Korea on a mission to give secret directives for bringing under control the crisis of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule over south Korea.

The struggle of students and people for independence against U.S. imperialism and for democracy against fascism is now gaining momentum in south Korea, and there is every indication that the struggle will further expand in scope.

Cassey hurriedly flew into south Korea to give instructions on more vicious suppression to the puppets. This is clearly proved by the fact that U.S. imperialists who wrote some time ago a script for the expulsion of democratic figure Kim Dae Jung to the United States now permit the activities of the puppet officials to restrict his activity in the United States.

There is no doubt that the U.S. CIA Director hatched a criminal plot to have the permanent division of Korea into "two Koreas" legalized internationally.

Cassey's tour of south Korea proved that the actual ruler of south Korea is the United States and it is none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are barring the south Korean people's desires for independence, democracy and reunification, remarks the commentary.

DPRK Position on Chinese Tennis Player Case

Rodong Sinmun April 13 in a commentary captioned "premeditated political provocation" lashes at the recent criminal act of the U.S. government in granting "political asylum" to a chinese tennis player Hu Na under untenable pretext.

The U.S. government, says the commentary, connived at a tiny handful of Americans enticing and putting pressure on Hu Na in conspiracy with Taiwan's agents and at last announced that it would grant "political asylum" to her with much talk about her non-existent "persecution". This is an open anti-China act and a premediated political provocation.

The author of the commentary continues:

The decision taken by the U.S. government to grant "political asylum" to Hu Na, hurling mud at China by inventing an unwarrantable pretext, is a downright violation of the publicly recognized principles of international law, an open encroachment on China's sovereignty and a high-handed interference in the internal affairs of China.

The Chinese government, refusing to recognise the unjust decision of the United States, demanded of the return of Hu Na to China, according to the wish of her parents.

This was an exercise of the legitimate right of a sovereign state and only too natural an act both from the legal and moral point of view.

The Hu Na incident was faked up by the U.S. imperialists and the Taiwan reactionaries in a premediated way for the purpose of impairing the international position of the People's Republic of China; it is part of the "two Chinas" scheme. This is borne out by the anti-China campaign launched by them with a row over the socalled "persecution" of Hu Na. The United States still refuses to renounce its "two Chinas" policy.

Driven by this very purpose did the U.S. government invent the Hu Na incident and decide recently to continue with its arms supply to Taiwan in violation of the China-U.S. joint communique, talking about "Taiwan relations act."

Not accidentally did U.S. president Reagan blare some time ago that the United States "will never give up" Taiwan.

All the acts of the United States indicate that it is only interested in the fabrication of "two chinas," persisting in its hostile policy toward China, though it is loudmouthed about the "normalization of U.S.-China relations."

The United States must renounce its anachronistic "two Chinas" policy, stop its anti-China row and send Hu Na back to China without delay.

"Morning-Glories I Planted"

The People's Korea will introduce compositions of students of Korean elementary and junior high schools in Japan.

Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) operates 154 Korean schools from kindergartens to a university.

Follows a composition by Li Sung Hyang, a second year pupil of Kita Osaka Korean Elementary School:

In May I sowed seed of morning-glories in flowerpots with my classmates and our teacher.

I recorded in my two notebooks the course of the growth of the morning-glories from when they were planted until they withered away. Through these records I was able to know how morning-glories grew.

I went to school early in the morning everyday, and watered the morning-glories in flowerpots.

When a month passed, the seeds of the morning-glories didn't sprout. I changed the soil in the flowerpots for that for a flower bed. I mixed oil cake with soil.

I moved the flowerpots, which were placed in a passage, to a sunny flowerbed. I regularly watered the seeds of the morning-glories twice a day, in the morning and in the evening.

After a few days, morning-glories began to put forth buds, which I had been eagerly waiting for. I was so pleased that I gently touched sprouts. I found many little and cute leaves. After the morning-glories put forth buds, leaves grew.

At the end of the first semester, there were flowers. On the last day of the first semester, I put the flowerpots in vinyl bags and brought them to my home.

I put these flowerpots in the best place in my home.

During the summer vacation I watered the morning-glories everyday in the morning and in the evening.

On July 30 I got up early in the morning and saw the flowerpots. I was surprised to find a bud in a morning-glories.

I shouted, "Aboji (dad)" The morning-glory is in bud. My father came to me with a smile and said, "Where is the bud?"

I gave slender bamboo to the vines of the morning-glories. After having breakfast, I drew a picture of the morning-glories in my notebook and kept a record of its height.

Three days after, I found the second bud, which was not yet in bloom. The vines of the morning-glories grew day by day and entwined themselves around the slender bamboo sticks. My father tied up the top of the slender bamboo and fixed it to the edge of the eaves.

On the morning of Aug. 10, many flowers were in bloom. Flowers were beautiful with their mixed purple and pink colors.

I clapped my hands, saying "Flowers are out. Flowers are out." I was overjoyed. My elder brothers came to me and said to me loudly, "Flowers are out."

Mother came. We were smiling and overjoyed. I drew pictures of fullbloom morning-glories and colored the pictures.

Afterward, buds increased and many flowers were in bloom.

I took pleasure in looking at flowers of morning-glories. My parents and brothers were away from home in the daytime. My father is an activist of Chongryun (The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) organization. My mother goes to work early in the morning. Elder brothers went to see their friends after they came back home. Therefore, I was always alone at home after I came back from school. So I felt lonely.

After I brought the morning-glories to my home, I didn't fell lonely. I thought of the morning-glories as my new friend.

One night. I woke up to find that rain was falling. Through the window, I saw the rain fall in torrents and the wind blowing hard.

(What shall I do?) I was worried about the flowers and was unable to get to sleep.

I got up early the next morning and saw the flowers. I felt sorry. One of the nine flowers had fallen to the ground and two had been torn. Several leaves also had fallen to the ground.

I took courage and kept a record. On that day I gave the morning-glories in flowerpots a good watering and oil cake. (What was the matter with them?)

I felt like crying. But I continued to water the flowers every morning and night.

The morning-glories began to wither day by day. I could do nothing. I gathered the newly ripe seeds of morning glories and put them to a vinyl pouch, which I kept in my desk.

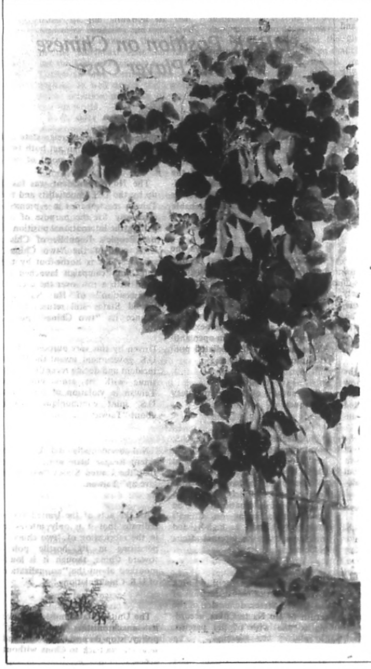
I wrote down my last record on the morning-glories.

The second semester started. I submitted to my teacher my notebooks in which I had kept records of the morning-glories.

I was awarded the first prize for my records at an exhibition of the pupils' works during the summer vacation. At a morning meeting, a teacher in charge of general affairs concerning instruction, picked up my records and praised me, saying, "Her hand-writing is good. She drew pictures well."

I felt shy but I was happy. I returned home with an additional prize. My mother was glad when she heard about my prize. I said to my mother, "Next time I would like to plant morning-glories from my homeland." She answered, "Ask dad to bring the seeds of morning-glories, when he visits Korea next time."

Hearing my mother say so, I thought I wanted to keep better records, when I plant morning-glories from the homeland.



Korean Paintings

"Garden Peas"

By Pak Sun Il (1966)

Old Tale

Woodman and Kumgang Nymph (2)

(Continued from the No. 1, 134 issue of The People's Korea)

The scene was marvelous, the woodman was in raptures. How much time flew he didn't know, only he remembered in a flash the strange tune he heard in the dream. He had only to hide the robe of one of the nymphs, then he would get the most beautiful woman on earth.

He tried to hide the robe but he couldn't. He was a kind-hearted man, so that he could not bring himself to take and hide others' property. Meanwhile, the beauties prepared to ascend the rainbow. Seeing off the nymphs, he resigned himself to what had happened.

"Well, one must not want what he can never get anyway. . ," thought he.

He hastened home where his mother was waiting for him.

Then a strange thing happened. A pretty woman who looked exactly like one of the nymphs was following him. He looked back, sensing someone approach-him, and found her. He understood that the stag, son of the Spirit of Mt. Kumgang, hid the robe and made her follow him.

The stag was watching his act, convinced that he was too kind to hide the robe. The stag hid the robe in his place.

He took the nymph to his home and introduced her to his mother.

The lady was beautiful and wise. She waited on her mother-in-law to make the life good and worthwhile living.

Happy and peaceful, they lived for ten years as if it were but one day.

She bore her husband a son and a daughter. They grew up as healthy children.

One day, the woodman happened to meet the stag in the woods, which once he had saved from the danger. The stag was very glad to meet him and handed him the robe of his wife. The stag said;

"I think you remember the song you heard in the dream that night. You shouldn't give this robe to your wife until you have three children, you know."

The woodman gratefully listened to the words and came back to the home with the robe in his arms.

His wife, seeing the robe, felt an irresistible yearning after the heavens. Forgetting the words of the stag, he permitted his wife to put on the robe. She looked more beautiful in her heavenly robe.

Then, all of a sudden, a whirlwind occurred and she and her two children disappeared. When the woodman looked up the sky, his wife, hugging the children in her arms, looking down on the earth, sadly ascended the cloud.

He, then, remembered the tune.

..... Until you've three kids
in your home
...
With her robe, she'll go back to
her home...

He regretted but it was too late. He had to live a single man's life again. His mother, too, misled her daughter-in-law who waited on her so kindly.

One evening, the stag dropped in and said;

"If you want to live with your wife and children again, will you go to the heaven and see them?"

"But how can I go up to the heaven?"

"I know that every morning the God sends a well-bucket from the sky. The God had allowed the nymphs to descend to the eight swamps before one of them married you. Looking down at you, he felt jealous and forbid the bath in the swamps and drew water up in the bucket. I suggest that you and your mother stealthily ride in the bucket and go up to the heaven?"

"Well, then, when can we come back here?"

"Oh, the heaven is very far. It is impossible to come back to earth, I'm afraid."

The woodman thought for a while and said;

"Then, I must give up. I love my wife and children, but I love this Mt. Kumgang, too. I cannot leave this mountain and my country."

The stag nodded and then disappeared.

Several days passed. The woodman, who came back to his home as usual with fire-wood on his back, was greatly surprised. The voices of a woman and children were heard. They were without fail his wife and children. He opened the door, and they hugged each other.

It was the stag that brought them back. He rode on the Pegasus and crept into the heaven. He succeeded in finding out the wife and children of the woodman and took them out before the God was aware of it.

After that, the woodman's family lived happily in the most beautiful mountain on earth.

The God forgave them not only because they loved each other deeply but also because they loved Mt. Kumgang and their country, Korea.

Story of S. Korean Female Worker (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Urban Industrial Mission

It was Yong Suk, one of co-workers, who first told me about the "Urban Industrial Mission".

According to her, the Urban Industrial Mission (UIM) offered us opportunities to learn a lot of things such as women's physiology, knitting and the labor union act. The UIM had its own credit association, which extended loans to us poor workers.

Yong Suk invited me persistently to join the UIM. At first I hesitated to join the UIM and continued not to listen to her invitation.

In those days I shuttled between the factory and my lodging like a carrier pigeon. I didn't know the other world.

There were two groups, "chadori," and "pipi," which secretly worked in the factory.

After a while I began to suspect strongly that the factory managers were doing us workers wrong. We couldn't afford to learn and save money even if we worked from early in the morning till late at night.

In 1976, I secretly became a "pipi" member. There was distance from the factory to the UIM center. After doing extrawork I went to the UIM center. I was exhausted. I changed streetcars and walked about 40 minutes. I went to the UIM center in this way.

I had a pleasant time at the center. Thanks to guidance by a missionary I came to know about the minimum rights of human being. At the factory we workers were treated badly.

Assaults by Factory Managers

A female worker in charge of medicines was assaulted for the reason that she didn't obey the responsible person of her section. Another superior beat and strangled a female worker who fell unconscious, because he didn't like her. There was a rumor that a section chief made a sport of female workers at the No. 2 production section. He frequently took female workers out and made a plaything of female workers, promising that their wages would be increased. This was a cruel story. I hated those female workers who gave themselves for a small sum of money and the section chief, who made a plaything of those female workers.

Later, the section chief was promoted to the vice-chief of a chapter of the Semaul movement. These cases and a picnic incident, which occurred later, made us workers to start a signature-collection campaign for the first time in the factory.

Picnic Incident

On May 23, Sunday, I participated in a picnic organized by the UIM. UIM members working at other factories joined the picnic. We enjoyed it.

The next day, a trouble arose at the factory. Only seven of the 40 workers in the package section of the No.5 production section did extrawork on Sunday.

At a morning meeting, the president of the factory complained about it. We were called to the office one by one during work. The next day the president touched upon the picnic again at the morning meeting, and barked at us.

Because of these repeated warnings by factory managers, we were no longer able to contain our anger. The anger was shared by all the workers. We started a signature-collection campaign demanding improvement of our treatment by the factory.

Our demands were: a 50 percent increase in our monthly wages; a stop to overnight work and forcible assignment of extrawork; a halt to unlawful interference in the private life of workers; an end to assaults on workers; and punishment of those who did violence to workers.

On the morning of the next day, signatures were collected from 80 workers. We decided to send copies of these signatures to the president of the factory and the director of the Labor Bureau.

As we had expected, the factory began to suppress us. At the next morning's meeting, the president hurled threatening words at us and told a leader to step forward.

Then came job transfers. The workers of our workshop were ordered to work in quite different workshops which included the accountants' section, the general affairs division, No. 1 and 2 sections of the business section, the Semaul restaurant.

We protested against this measure, saying, "We want to work in the factory" "We were born as human beings. Don't we have to live a decent life worthy of human beings?" While protesting, I burst into tears.

We were encouraged by missioneries from the UIM, who told us that what we did was right.

We continued our obstinate struggles against repeated acts of violence by factory managers, sending petitions to the labor bureau.

Thanks to our continued efforts, we were able to win in the struggle. Our daily wage was increased from 450 to 650 won and forcible extra work was suspended.

About that time, a prayer meeting was having held every Friday for the martyred people in a auditorium of the Christian Broadcasting Corporation at Chongro district and it was at one of these meetings that I came to know for the first time the cases of Hamgyong and the Tong Il Textile factories. (On Feb. 21, 1978, a gang of thugs invaded the Tong Il union office and threw human excrement at the women union members, beating and injuring 70 of them, and destroyed the ballot boxes and other materials prepared for that day's union election. The thugs were backed by the company and the "government" authorities. The union virtually ceased to exist.)

There was a rumor that the UIM and the Young Christian Workers (JOC) were communist organizations.

At the same time, the UIM member workers began to be suppressed at the factory in a sophisticated manner.

About that time, I was ordered to work in the plaster-packing section.

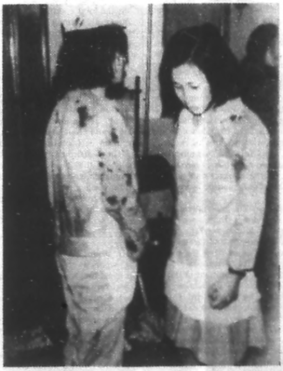
When our wages were raised again, the wages of the UIM member workers were increased five percent as against a ten percent hike for other workers.

Hwang Yong Ae, chief of the plaster-packing section, was suddenly relieved of her position, because she didn't do extrawork on Sundays. I felt angry at this unlawful measure of the factory. I couldn't but feel pity when I thought, "Why is it sin to be poor?" I could hardly repress tears overflowing from my eyes.

In those days, the number of minors increased in our factory. In order to avoid trouble, a measure was taken to employ those workers under their real names through negotiations between the company and us. I was able to work under my real name.

Organization of Labor Union

In March 1978 Yun Sun Dok and others gathered in order to organize a new labor union. The work was smoothly done to reorganize the factory-patronized labor union, which didn't fulfill its function. As a result of the election of union officials, 14 workers were elected as the first union officers, among whom I was included. Hong was elected as chairperson of the union.



Female workers of the Tong Il Textile factories, who were thrown human excrement by a gan of thugs employed by the company (February 1978)

Our labor union was organized in this way, the first labor union at our chemical factory. Its work was stalled from the start.

Our proposal to appoint Hong as full-time chairperson of the union was rejected by the company. Faced with strong opposition from those around her Hong easily resigned as chairperson of the union.

Yun, who was held an undully low position in the quality control section, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The first work of the union was to demand the following: to decrease everyday morning meeting to once a week; to raise the wages of workers fairly from the latter half period of the year according to the years of service at the factory.

The members of the UIM in the factory increased day by day. They formed a group. Through our group activities, we built close relationship among us, who were always estranged and treated coldly in society.

While I was busy in my union and UIM activities, I attended a night school, from which I was frequently absent. It was difficult for me to combine work and study.

(To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

MAR. 16

* DPRK ambassador to Tunisia Li Yong Hak presented his credentials to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.

MAR. 17

* Jerry John Rawlings, Chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana, met DPRK ambassador to Ghana Choe U Jin.

Saying that he was glad at the favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Ghana and Korea, the Ghanaian Chairman expressed the belief that they would grow in scope and develop.

MAR. 21

* A delegation of the World Intellectual Property Organization headed by its deputy Director General L.E. Kostikov arrived in Pyongyang.

* A Malagasy delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Rabenaivo Andre Charles, Director and editor of the Malagasy paper "Tolom-Vahoaka" arrived in Pyongyang.

* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of Marien Ngouabi University, the Congo, headed by Prof. Joseph Asselam, dean of social science faculty of the university, arrived in Pyongyang.

* A working plan on scientific cooperation for 1983-1984 between the Academies of Sciences of the DPRK and the Bulgarian People's Republic was signed in Sofia.

MAR. 22

* A Party workers delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Byong Bae, vice-Director of a Department of its Central Committee, left Pyongyang for a visit to China.

* Gunther Sabetzki, President of the International Ice Hockey Federation, and his party arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* The Pyongyang Art Troupe left Pyongyang for a Pakistan tour.

(KCNA)

(Continued from page 4)

support for the decisions taken at the recent 7th Summit Conference of the non-aligned countries to adopt a common policy in the struggle against imperialism's aggressive and war-like policies.

In this regard the two sides strongly supported the anti-war movement taking shape throughout the world.

Both sides called for the prohibition of testing, producing, stockpiling and the use of nuclear weapons in all parts of the world and for complete disarmarment of nuclear weapons.

Both sides agreed that a determined struggle should be waged to dismantle aggressive military blocks, force the withdrawal of the imperialist aggression troops and military based in other countries and create nuclear-free, peace zones in various parts of the world.

The two sides expressed the view that the existing inequitable international economic order represents a continuing threat to world peace. They were of the view that urgent steps must be taken to bring into being a more equitable new international economic order. In this regard they agreed that the holding of a South-South summit conference to strengthen economic and technical cooperation among developing countries would be an epochal occasion for taking practical measures to realize the establishment of the new international economic order.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Grenada reiterate their firm resolve to do their best in the future to advance the common cause of the anti-imperialist struggle. The close collaboration of the socialist and non-aligned countries and all the progressive forces of the world will, in the opinion of both parties, advance the cause of peace throughout the world.

Both sides agreed upon further strengthening the friendship and *solidarity between Korea and* Grenada in the common struggle for world peace and social progress.

The friendship between the Korean people and the Grenadian people has been established and constantly consolidated and developed through the common struggle against imperialism.

The Korean side expressed complete understanding and appreciation of the decision of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada to sever diplomatic relations with south Korea immediately after the triumph of the Grenadian revolution.

Both sides agreed that consequent upon this decisive action, the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean people and the Grenadian people entered a new phase and have continued to expand and developed through the common struggle for independence, sovereignty and non-alignment.

The two sides pointed out with satisfaction that the visit of esteemed Comrade Maurice Bishop, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement Party of Grenada and Prime Minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made a great contribution to expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, governments and peoples onto a new and higher stage and strengthening the solidarity of the peoples of Asia and Latin America.

Comrade Maurice Bishop, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement Party of Grenada and Prime Minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, invited the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to pay a state visit to Grenada.

This invitation was accepted with pleasure. (KCNA)

N-S Reunification a "Must": S. Korean Christian Leader

A south Korean Christian leader said that the reunification of the divided peninsula is "a must" and stressed, "All we have to do is work for that . . ."

He also said that under gen. Chon Du Hwan's rule, "Freedom of the press is much more restricted than before."

The Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, who has long been confidant of Kim Dae Jung, discussed south Korea's future with Asian Wall Street Journal's Seoul correspondent James R. Schiffman.

Here are excerpts from the interview which was carried by the March 8, 1983 issue of the Asian Wall Street Journal:

SEOUL The Rev. Moon Ik-Hwan, a long-time advocate of broader human rights in south Korea, has spent the better part of the past seven years in prison.

First jailed under the late "president" Park Chung Hee's administration, Mr. Moon was among 48 political prisoners freed in December. Heading the list was Kim Dae-Jung, the former presidential candidate who now lives in exile in the U.S. Within south Korea, Mr. Moon probably ranks second among the 48 in notoriety as a dissident. Born in Manchuria, the 64-year-old Mr. Moon is, like his father before him, a Presbyterian minister. He said he decided to become a minister in 1935, when, as a high school student in Pyongyang, he was arrested for demonstrating against the Japanese. He was protesting the occupiers' practice of forcing Christians to worship at Shinto shrines.

Later he studied in Tokyo and at Princeton and the Union Theological Seminary in the U.S. In the 1950s, he was a translator for the U.S. army at Panmunjom, the truce village that divided North and South Korea.

Mr. Moon has long been a confidant of Kim Dae-Jung, and in 1980 the two were co-defendants in a sedition trial. They were among several hundred people who were either jailed or banned from politics or both during the rise to power of President Chun Doo Hwan.

Since his release, Mr. Moon has been speaking at prayer meetings organized by church groups. Church sources said government security agents have pressured organizers to keep Mr. Moon off the podium, with limited success.

Mr. Moon recently talked with James R. Schiffman, The Asian Wall Street Journal's Seoul correspondent. It was his first interview with a reporter since his release.

In his public appearances, Mr. Moon stresses many of the themes that appear below. He speaks deliberately with heavy furrows on his brow.

Following are excerpts from the interview:

* * * * *

AWSJ: What are the biggest problems Korea faces today?

Mr. Moon: Peace and unification. I'm not going to stop talking about peace. I do not want to see nuclear war break out in Korea. Never. A unified, neutral Korea would be good for the four big powers (the U.S., the Soviet Union, China and Japan). A divided Korea would explode peace, which would even lead to the destruction of the world. Geopolitically Korea is in the worst place in the world because the big four powers face each other. There's no place like than in the world.

AWSJ: Could you trace your involvement in politics?

Mr. Moon: As a citizen I just wanted to say what I felt about the political and economic situation in Korea. The statement that was issued on March 1, 1976, which was drafted by me, said that Korea should be democratized, that the economy should move to egalitarian principles to pave the way for Korean unification. For that I lived almost five years in prison.

When I was released in 1978, I was elected vice president of the Human Rights Association of Korean. Then I felt that democratization of Korea was essential for human rights. So it had a more political sound. In 1980, when I was released the second time, I had to tell people that a new constitution has to be democratic.

For that I had to live two years and 18 months of prison life. Now I realize that unless peace comes to Korea, there's no democracy, no human rights. That means peaceful unification of Korea. For that I would ask other nations to help us. We cannot solve it on our own.

AWSJ: Aren't you risking going back to jail for speaking out?

Mr. Moon: Yes, I see the risk clearly. But how can they charge me for saying to the big four powers to peacefully unify Korea?

AWSJ: How do you view the human rights situation here now?

Mr. Moon: In that area, I'm still in the process of study. It seems to me that the area of freedom of activity is much more restricted than before.

AWSJ: Could you be specific?

Mr. Moon: All the articles in the emergency decrees during the Park regime are in the standing law now. Freedom of the press is much more restricted than before. I don't have to elaborate on that. Labor law is much more strict. About assembly, now the police can come into any meeting and stop it.

AWSJ: Short of unification, what do you advocate to improve things?

Mr. Moon: I've stopped asking the question: Is unification possible? It's a must. All we have to do is work for that, having faith in God. Here, we'll just keep on struggling for human rights, for freedom of the press, for welfare of laborers and farmers.

AWSJ: How do you view the role of the United States in this country?

Mr. Moon: I'm very, very sad. In 1978, I told (a foreign reporter) if America doesn't change its present course, Korea will go anti-American. And that happened in two years.

AWSJ: What do you mean?

Mr. Moon: America should be much more concerned about democracy and human rights in Korea. America has to neutralize rising anti-American emotions among the people. Those two people (convicted of setting fire to the American Cultural Center in Pusan last year) must not and should not be sentenced to death. The Supreme Court is reviewing the case and has yet to issue a verdict. If they kill them, the anti-American emotions will be ignited again and that would be disastrous.

The Rev. Moon Ik Hwan

AWSJ: How do you see your role in the days to come?

Mr. Moon: To stop all these unfair trends and bring about peace in Korea.

AWSJ: Will you continue speaking out?

Mr. Moon: Yes, I have been doing that for the past seven years. But I think that it will be very hard for the government to persecute me on the charge of peace. I talked about reconciliation before "president" Chun Doo Hwan began talking about it.

AWSJ: What pressure have you been under since your release?

Mr. Moon: After I gave the first sermon on unification about a month ago, the police came to my house to interrogate me on the sermon. I didn't cooperate.

AWSJ: How was your treatment in jail?

Mr. Moon: I was intimidated, abused in words but not physically.

AWSJ: Do you consider yourself a martyr?

Mr. Moon: I've never thought of myself as a martyr, but in 1977, when I was fasting in prison, I thought that that was the time for me to die for the country. But my parents stopped me from fasting.

AWSJ: If you could give "president" Chun some advice, what would you tell him?

Mr. Moon: To really work hard for reconciliation of the nation, that's my advice. He asked the government people the other day to pave the way for unification. To pave the way for unification, Mr. Chun should give much more attention and concern to the workers and the farmers. Unless the government has confidence in the workers and farmers, they can't really step forward to unification. The government has to have confidence in the workers and farmers.

AWSJ: Could you be more specific?

Mr. Moon: The government has to have confidence that workers and farmers could side with the government. If workers and farmers have no confidence in what the government does for them, they won't support the government. I do not like to see a unification like Vietnam. The government (in the South) didn't have confidence in the people.

AWSJ: What do you think about recent political developments have such as the partial lifting of a ban on political activity by former public figures?

Mr. Moon: No meaning. No meaning whatsoever. It's just window dressing, that's all. I think that until the government allows the freedom of the press again, there'll be no sign of improvement. There used to be (under Park) two leading journals in Korea in which intellectuals could address themselves but now they are banned. The newspapers are all the same. There's no use in reading any newspaper.

> *"I've stopped asking the question: Is unification possible? It's a must. All we have to do is work for that, having faith in God. Here, we'll just keep on struggling for human rights, for freedom of the press, for welfare of laborers and farmers."*

(Continued from Page 1)

He is the fifth foreign leader who visited the DPRK this year, following Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso (March 12-15), Upper Voltese Prime Minister Thomas Sankara (March 13-16), Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua (March 18-21) and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak (April 4-5).

President Kim Il Sung in his banquet speech expressed his support to the people in Grenada for their struggle to check and frustrate U.S.'s moves against the Central America and Caribbean region.

"We extend our militant solidarity to the Latin-American people who are fighting for independence, sovereignty and a new society," said the DPRK President in his banquet speech.

The banquet was arranged by President Kim Il Sung on the evening of April 10 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who is also Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement Party.

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, noting the April 2 Foreign Minister Statement supporting Latin American people, including those of Grenada, said, "Your recent statement of April 2nd expressing firm and militant solidarity with our people has been warmly welcomed in Grenada."

"Your moral and material support is a constant source of inspiration for our people," streessed the leader of Grenada.

Stressing the need to eliminate the danger of war from the Korean Peninsula and ensure peace and security in that part of Asia, the Korean leader said, ". . . the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea, U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea brought to an end, and the question of Korea's reunification settled by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference."

President Kim Il Sung and Prime Minister Maurice Bishop had talks on two occasions, on April 11 and 12.

At the talks "Both sides reached a complete consensus of views on all problems discussed," said the joint communique.

In the joint communique, the two countries, among other things, stated their positions on the tense situation in the Central American and Caribbean region.

It said, "Both sides condemned the use by U.S. imperialism of its naval and air forces in the Caribbean and Central American region aimed at intimidating Grenada, Cuba and Nicaragua and putting them on alert for armed invasion."

"They affirmed the inalienable right of the Puerto Rican people to independence, self-determination and condemned the obstacles created by the United States of America in order to avoid enforcement of the Panama Canal Treaties," said the joint communique.

On the situation in Korea, "Both sides noted with concern that the United States is hastily assembling a tripartite military alliance system with Japan and the south Korean puppets, is carrying out war-like manoeuvres codenamed 'Team Spirit 83', a joint military exercise which is the largest of its type in history, in south Korea and thus pushing the situation on the Korean Peninsula to a brink of war," noted the joint communique.

They recognized that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea "can be realized only when all foreign troops are withdrawn from south Korea."

The two countries held that the United States must desist from her schemes to form a military alliance, withdraw all troops from south Korea, replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and give up the "two-Korea" plot and their interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

On the Middle East question, they urged the Israeli troops to withdraw from all the illegally occupied Arab lands including Lebanon.

Both sides held that the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to found an independent state, must be guaranteed.

The two sides agreed that it is imperative that all peace-loving people of the world unite more firmly than ever to defend world peace.

The two parties expressed strong support for the decisions taken at the recent 7th Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries to adopt a common policy in the struggle against imperialists' aggressive and war-like policies.

The following subjects were stipulated in the agreement reached between Korean and Grenada:

1. Cooperation in the economic field including–
   - –Cooperation in the industrial and agricultural fields;
   - –Cooperation in the field of construction; and
   - –Cooperation in such other fields as may be mutually agreeed upon.
2. Cooperation in the scientific and technical fields through–
   - –The exchange of experiences and information in the scientific and technical fields;
   - –The exchange of scientific and technical documentation; and
   - –The exchange of technicians, specialists and trainees.
3. Cooperation in the cultural field including–
   - –Cooperation in the fields of education, physical culture and art;
   - –Cooperation in the field of public health; and
   - –Cooperation in the fields of publication and information.

(Continued from Page 1)

The demonstrations of Yonsei University were the largest among the recent anti-"government" demonstrations.

Meanwhile, some 500 girls of Sookmyung Women's University staged an on-campus demonstration on April 12 demanding resignation of Chon Du Hwan.

In all, 11 universities have been involved in anti-Chon Du Hwan demonstrations so far this year.

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